The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862. NO. 23.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William D. Less his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the law of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of August, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D. 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM. 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
Glasgow & Taylor	vs	James Entrekin.
Morris, Tucker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	R. McCarl & wife.
J. B. Butts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's admrs
Keene, admr Lukens	vs	Philip E. Weaver.
Benjamin Shuker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Oriady	vs	Daniel Houfr.

SECOND WEEK.

William McDivitt	vs	Sarah McDivitt.
George Yahn's admr	vs	Brice X. Blair.
James Gillam & wife	vs	William Rothrock.
N. Kelley's exors	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
Same	vs	George Waggoner.
James Kelly	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
R. C. Magill	vs	J. A Cunningham's admrs
Lydia Hummell	vs	John Milliken.
Jacob Graffiana	vs	R. F. Hazlett.
Jno Simpson & Co.	vs	Same
McMurtrie, for Linn.	vs	A. Russell & others
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	Kelly & Jamison.
Riggs & Kirk	vs	Sand. B. Grove
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq
Brewster's executors	vs	Bauman.
Same	vs	Same

WM. C. WAGONER, Pro't'y.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
Robert Anderson, farmer, Penn.
Geo. M. Cresswell, merchant, West.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
James G. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
James Dever, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas C. Decker, farmer, Huntingdon.
Lemuel Green, tanner, Cassville.
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Tod.
George Keith, farmer, Tod.
Caleb Kelley, laborer, Cromwell.
Sela Lock, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Tod.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union.
Geo. W. Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
David Stewart, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
John Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
George Stever, farmer, Union.
William Widney, farmer, Tell.
Zachariah Yenter, mason, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
William Armstrong, farmer, West.
Robert Bigham, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Booher, jr., farmer, Springfield.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
John Bare, farmer, Shirley.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville.
William Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Gregory, farmer, West.
Philip Garner, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Harvey, chairmaker, Shirleysburg.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
M. W. Henton, merchant, Carbon.
Valentine Hoover, farmer, Porter.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Joel Louder, farmer, Franklin.
John McGrath, manager, Carbon.
James Magill, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Archibald McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Morwitz, forgeman, Franklin.
Daniel G Neff, farmer, Porter.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Henry Piatt, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
Wm L Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Lewis Stever, farmer, Cass.
William Wrye, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Warfield, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Whittaker, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alex. Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Bowers, farmer, Penn.
James Bell, farmer, Jackson.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Cornelius, laborer, Clay.
Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria.
Jacob Dopp, blacksmith, West.
David Etnier, merchant, Cromwell.
John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin F Fouse, merchant, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, Farmer, Barree.
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn.
Ezra Heeter, farmer, Tod.
George Hetrick, mason, Henderson.
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel J Logan, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Long, clerk, Shirleysburg.
H S Miller, farmer, Henderson.
George McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John H Neff, farmer, West.
Wm A Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
James T Scott, farmer, West.
James Sloan, farmer, Henderson.
George W Shontz, fencemaker, Hopewell.
Henry Steel, farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Showalter, farmer, Penn.
John Smith, of George, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin.
Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
T B Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, November 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially, praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

THE OIL TRADE.—The last month has witnessed a great revival in the oil market. Crude oil at the well has gone up 40 and 50 cents to $1,75 and $2,00 per barrel, and a corresponding increase has been experienced in refined oil. Two months, since, the latter was a drug in the Pittsburg market at 18 and 20 cents—it is now in demand at 40 and 45; and at Philadelphia brings 50 and 55 cents, and even higher prices in New York. The refineries on Oil creek—of which there are between forty and fifty, with ten or twelve more scattered through Crawford and Venango counties—are running in full blast; and shippers from the east are running to and fro among them, and buying their products at prices that pay good profits to the operators. At present the demand is merely for exportation to different parts of Europe, where this new light appears to be as welcome as at home; and it no doubt pays the importers well, as in the matter of exchange, if nothing is realized on the oil, they will make a profit of 40 per cent. As the winter season is approaching, the demand will still increase, and we may look for prices running up to a still higher figure than rules at present.—We may safely estimate the demand as double what it was one year ago, and the supply of crude oil we may safely estimate at not more than one-half what it was a year since. Drilling has commenced again, however, in good earnest, and we may soon expect to hear of more monster wells being struck.

A number of new refineries are going up at different points along and adjacent to the creek, and in some cases companies who have been refining at points hundreds of miles distant, have torn down their works and are removing them to where the crude material is produced. We believe that others will find this step necessary, in order to compete with those located there, and that before another year rolls round, the refineries will, with rare exceptions, be located near the wells.—*Mercer Dispatch, Oct. 31.*

The Defence of Ex-President Buchanan.

Ex-President Buchanan has given to the country an elaborate and carefully prepared statement in reply to the card of General Scott. The card of the General is still fresh in the memory of the reader, and any recapitulation of its facts is hardly necessary.—General Scott was driven into its publication by the attempt of New York Breckinridge politicians to use his great name as an authority in favor of Secession. He reviewed very closely the conduct of Mr. Buchanan during that part of his administration in which the Secession troubles originated, and proved to the world that upon the Ex-President, and upon him alone, the responsibility of our present troubles should fall. Mr. Buchanan, indeed, accepts this responsibility in a tone that seems to invite and defy criticism. The generosity with which he does this is extraordinary. "All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."—These are his words, and, as if to make the admission more remarkable, he makes an especial point in favor of Governor Floyd, who, as his Secretary of War, has been to us the representative of all that was false and fraudulent in the origin of this rebellion. Gov. Floyd, however, is a deeply-injured man. Hereafter his sins must be visited on Mr. Buchanan, for he was the President—and alone was responsible. The main question at issue between Mr. Buchanan and General Scott is this: Did Mr. Buchanan, as President of the United States, the Commander-in Chief of the army and navy, the sole depositary of Executive power, Congress not being in Session, and there being no appeal to the Legislative power, refuse to reinforce the Southern forts? Had these forts been reinforced there can be no doubt that Secession would have been rendered impossible. The rebellion would have died from inanition. We should have held the principal cities, rivers, and seacoasts of the South, and by thus establishing bases of communication in the enemy's country, been enabled to make immediate, effective, and overpowering war. A failure to do this great duty was neither neglect or treason. It was not neglect on the part of Mr. Buchanan—we cannot call it treason, but we do most decidedly charge that it was sympathy with treason. And for this we ask no better evidence than his own letter in reply to General Scott.

On October 30th, 1860, Winfield Scott, the highest soldier of the Republic, wrote to Mr. Buchanan, bidding him to beware of the storm that was approaching, and suggesting to him the military means necessary to avert the danger. This fact Mr. Buchanan admits. On January 9th the steamer Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor of Charleston, carrying the American flag, and bound on a duty for the Government. She was fired upon by rebel cannon, and was compelled to return to New York.—Here was the admonition and the calamity. Sixty-three days had elapsed since the President had been told to prepare to punish rebellion in the South, and yet rebellion had driven one of his own ships from the coast of the United States. In sixty-three days the little State of South Carolina had time enough to prepare a successful armed resistance against the Government, and that Government was powerless to resent the insult. The world will ask why it was that a great Republic was thus held down by the throat while a petty tributary Commonwealth was permitted to stab it to the heart. Mr. Buchanan assures us that he had no desire but to insure peace; that he would not do anything to invite or provoke civil war; that, no matter what preparations the rebels might make to destroy the government, he would say nothing, and do nothing; he would allow every encroachment and make no resistance; he would permit fort after fort to be seized, and see the flag of his country give place to pelicans and palmettoes, and lone stars, and long red bars.—This is the meaning of Mr. Buchanan's defence as it reads in our paper this morning. He asks posterity to call him a coward, or an imbecile, or a weak old man, or the slave of the Southern Senators, but he begs not to be called a traitor. He pleads guilty of murder in the second degree, hoping to escape the full verdict against his wickedness.

Now, we charge this upon Mr. Buchanan: He was the friend of the rebel leaders until within a few weeks of the expiration of his term. He did everything in his power to assist the traitors in the consummation of their schemes. He was their ally, their comforter—their surest and most powerful accomplice—for he held the North at bay while they plotted its destruction, only yielding to the sentiment of the country when a refusal to yield would have cost him the Presidential chair. We lay aside all the other issues discussed by Mr. Buchanan, and present the evidence on this one grave charge as we have it over his own signature. All his protestations of love for the Union and the country, and his desire to prevent bloodshed and oppose the rebellion, perish before this great fact. We charge upon Mr. Buchanan that he was desirous of aiding the Southern leaders to establish the Southern Confederacy; and if he asks for evidence, we call upon General Cass, his Secretary of State. That statesman resigned his portfolio on the 15th of December, 1860. Let us mark the date. "On the 15th of December," says Mr. Buchanan, "General Scott states that, accompanied by the Secretary of War, he held a conversation with the President. Whilst I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumpter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time."—This is Mr. Buchanan's own statement. General Scott also mentions the fact of his calling upon President Buchanan on the 15th of December, and says that the President, in "reply to his arguments for reinforcing Ft. Moultrie," said, "*The time is not yet arrived for doing so; that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the secession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits.*" On the day of this conversation, and after this remarkable declaration of the President—a declaration we declare to be treasonable—General Cass *resigned*. The President's own organ, the Washington *Constitution*, announced that statesman's resignation by saying that he had resigned because "he advised that the naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in that harbor, and that *the President was of the opinion that there was no necessity for any such measure in order to secure the forts against attack.*" Here, then, is the whole evidence. We have quoted Mr. Buchanan, General Scott, Mr. Buchanan's own organ, and General Cass.—The shameful and humiliating fact is undeniable that upon the 15th of December, 1860, when South Carolina was debating an ordinance of secession—within five days of the passage of that ordinance, while the whole North was sad and sick at heart, the President of the United States refused to say the word that would have saved the Republic; he refused to listen to the prayers of General Scott, who assured him on the honor of the first soldier of the age that the Southern forts might be reinforced and the rebellion suffocated; he refused to hear the entreaties of the most venerable and beloved statesman in his Cabinet! He preferred to follow the bidding of his Mephistophiles, Floyd, who was at his side. He preferred to do the bidding of his Southern masters. "The time had not yet arrived. He should await the action of the Convention of South Carolina." He expected a commission of traitors. Is it any wonder that General Scott resigned almost heart-broken from the Presidential presence? Is it any wonder that Lewis Cass threw up his portfolio in disgust, and retired from a Cabinet where Treason was deliberately taking the life of the Republic?

The President was true to his word. He did "wait the action of South Carolina." On the 20th of December the ordinance of Secession was passed, and Treason held its saturnalia in Charleston city. The city was illuminated, guns were fired, rockets were sent up into the reverberating air. The South was in an ecstacy of joy. We read that guns were fired "in honor of the secession of South Carolina" at Mobile, Wilmington, N. C., New Orleans, Savannah and Augusta. Conventions were being held in other States.—There was every evidence that man could want to show the purpose and determination of the South. We ask any intelligent man who reads this sentence to turn back to the dreary memories of that fearful time, and inquire if he had any doubt as to the determination of these wild and reckless men. James Buchanan is an intelligent man, and he knew in his heart of hearts, just as well as he know that death was coming, and that God would be his judge, that the Southern leaders determined to destroy this Republic, and that prominent among those leaders was John B. Floyd, his Secretary of War, and Jacob Thompson, his Secretary of the Interior.—Finally, the sentiment of the North was too intense to be endured. Our people had waited and prayed, passing through humiliation, and grief, and anxiety, and despair, until men began to say that this conduct could be endured no longer. December 28th approached. Two weeks had passed since the last interview; *one week since South Carolina had seceded.* General Scott again applied to the President. Floyd had served his purpose and had resigned. Major Anderson had thrilled the nation by taking possession of Fort Sumpter. The Southern cabal demanded his evacuation of that fort, and the return to Fort Moultrie. The President at once disavowed the act. "Major Anderson," he said, "acted upon his own responsibility, and without authority, and *my first promptings were to order him back.*" The country stifled these "first promptings," and then came the first sign of courage he had shown. He actually consented to allow a vessel to be sent to Charleston, but in the meantime waited to receive a communication from the traitor commissioners. "I suggested to General Scott," he says, "that although I had not received the South Carolina commissioners in *their official capacity*, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day. The delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours." Discriminating, kind, attentive Buchanan! What was delay to him? He would wait. What if the country was on the rack? What if the rebels were mounting cannon in Charleston Bay?—he had waited two months, and two days were nothing. So he waited. The "private gentlemen" from South Carolina sent him an insulting epistle, and returned to Charleston, and finally the Star of the West sailed. The remainder of the story is known. *After our flag had been insulted, the President of the United States actually consented to a truce with the rebels, in order that they might complete their arrangements for opening fire on Fort Sumpter.* The President throws the blame on Major Anderson, and says, "it was most fortunate the expedition did not sail on February 5th, as the vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object, was demonstrated by information received from Major Anderson, at the War Department on the last day of the Administration!" Thus we are told by the President of the United States, who had the whole country at his command, that four months after he had been warned of the danger to the country from an attack on Fort Sumpter, this great Republic had "a vast inadequacy of force" compared with South Carolina; that while he had been waiting, and trembling, and holding intercourse with traitors, the great rebellion assumed form and strength, and menaced us with bloody and persistent war. Then he fled to his home in Lancaster, leaving to Mr. Lincoln the task of wading through a sea of blood to the restoration of the Union which he might have saved by saying a single word, or obeying the first obligation of his official oath.

We now dismiss James Buchanan.—He announces the intention of publishing very soon "a historical review, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and say no more. His last defence has only dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the men to come after him, that they may not curse his memory as men now curse the memory of those rulers who came at distant periods in the world's history to punish, and oppress, and betray mankind.—*The Press.*

The Tax Law---What it Requires.

The following convenient summary of the Tax law is given in *Thompson's Reporter*:

Bankers (not corporate banks) pay a license of $100

Bankers receive deposits, discount, and pay checks and drafts.

Brokers pay a license of . . . $50

Brokers buy and sell specie, uncurrent money, stocks and exchange.

Banks that do any brokerage business as defined above, must take out a broker's license of $50

Land warrant dealers must pay a license of $25

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Stamps are required for each instrument; one for the bond and one for the mortgage.

The income tax is to be paid on the income of the year commencing Jan. 1, 1862, so that on the evening of the 31st of December everybody should have a very clear record of their income, gains or profits for the year.—And as many sources of income, such as dividends and railroad bonds and stocks, insurance stock, saving bank interest, &c., (they have already paid the income tax) are not again taxed, it therefore becomes necessary to have a clear record of the sources of income, that there may be no dispute with the assessor.

The income tax for the year 1862 is payable on the 1st of May, 1863.

A man in business must take up the net profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax on the amount, less $600.

A man may, outside of his business, spend all and even more than his profits in business; nevertheless he must pay tax on all net business profits except the $600. And so with a salary; all over $600 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.

Checks, drafts, and orders for money, whether at sight or on time, if for sums of $20 or under, are not required to be stamped.

Notes of hand, due bills, &c., if for sums of $20 or under, are not required to be stamped.

Certificates of deposit, for any amount, require stamps; two cents for $100 and under; five cents for all over $100.

All checks and sight drafts for sums over $20, require only 2 cents for any amount.

Time drafts and notes require stamps in proportion to the amount; 3 cents and upward.

Foreign drafts, if single or solo, whether at sight or on time, are on the same scale as inland time drafts and notes of hand; but if drawn in sets, the first, second, and third must each be stamped according to the scale for foreign bills in sets; 3 cents and upward.

The payer is required to stamp bills made abroad at the time of accepting, if on time; and at the time of paying, if at sight.

The party attaching or first using the stamp, is required to cancel it by putting his initials and the date upon it. The penalty for not doing so is fifty dollars; but in case the maker of the instrument omits to cancel the stamp, the party receiving it, or the payer, may cancel it. This, however, will not relieve the maker from the penalty.

After naming a few "certificates," such as shares of stocks, deposits, &c., the law says, "certificates of any other description than those specified, 10 cents."

A great many papers in common use will necessarily be changed in form, from a certificate to an assertion of fact. In other words:

A thousand and one dodges to avoid the stamp act will be adopted, but as a general thing, good business men will pay the tax on their money transactions, rather than trust to a dodge that may or may not stand in law.

A Southern Lawyer on the President's Proclamation.

We copy from the *National Intelligencer*, a letter of R. J. Meigs, State Librarian of Tennessee for many years, and a distinguished Southern lawyer. Mr. Meigs, who was born in a Slave State, and has lived all his life in Kentucky and Tennessee, left the latter State at the beginning of the Rebellion, and since has passed much of his time in Philadelphia.

This legal opinion of an eminent Southern lawyer on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, is so clear and to the point, that all should read it.

15 BROADWAY N. Y., Oct. 1, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:—I was called on yesterday for my subscription to the *Intelligencer* by your agent, and having paid him, took his receipt to November 15, 1862, at which time thirty-five years will have elapsed since I became a subscriber. Judging from some of your recent articles such as the ironical one of Sept. 30th, entitled "The Pursuit of Truth under Difficulties," and the like, I infer that you consider the President's late emancipation proclamation, as it is styled, an illegal measure of war against the Confederate States.—I propose, not for your instruction of course, but to make myself understood, to copy from Vattel certain passages, and to ask whether they constitute the law of war between the Confederate States and the United States.

"A civil war breaks the bands of society and Government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforth constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies.

"Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superiors. They stand, therefore in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and being unable, to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms."—Book 3, sec. 293.

"Whenever, therefore, a numerous body of men think they have a right to resist the sovereign, and find themselves in a condition to appeal to the sword, the war ought to be carried on by contending parties in the same manner as by different nations.—Book 8, sec. 294.

"Now, in reference to the property of the belligerents, what is the manner of carrying on the war by different nations?"

"A State taking up arms in a just cause has a double right against her enemies. 1. A right to obtain possession of her property withheld by the enemy, to which must be added the expences incurred in the pursuit of an object, the charges of the war, and the reparation of damages, for were she obliged to bear these expenses and losses she would not fully recover her property or obtain her due. 2. She has a right to weaken her enemy in order to render him incapable of supporting his unjust violence—a right to deprive him of the means of resistance. Hence, as from their source, originate all the rights which war gives over things belonging to the enemy."—Book 3, sec. 160.

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the manner most suitable to him.

"Whenever we have an opportunity we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus diminishing the enemy's power we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent, either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution; in a word, we do ourselves justice."—Book 3, sec. 161.

"The right to security often authorizes us to punish justice or violence. It is an additional plea for depriving an enemy of some part of his possessions. This manner of chastising a nation is more humane than making the penalty to fall on the persons of the citizens. With that view, things of value may be taken from her, such as rights, cities, provinces."—Book 3, Sec. 162.

If I understand these passages, they show that the Confederate States and the United States are, for the purposes of the war to be considered independent States. This being so, justice must be on the one side or on the other. Supposing it to be on the side of the United States then this authority lays it down that "a State taking up arms in a just cause" has a right to deprive its enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war; and, with a view to security, "things of value may be taken" from the offending nation, "such as rights, cities, provinces." Thus, therefore, to weaken the wrong doer, the injured nation may seize his property; and to obtain security against a repetition of the wrong, the wrong doer may be deprived of his rights, cities and provinces.

Now, upon the supposition that the United States have taken up arms against the Confederate States, an independent nation, "in a just cause," may I ask you to show your readers in what respect the President's emancipation proclamation is not sustained by the law of nations—that is by the common sense of mankind? While the Confederate States declare themselves an independent nation, and as such commence war against the United States, and convert to the use of the Confederacy the property of the United States, wherever they can seize it by violence or obtain possession of it by fraudulent collusion with the officers entrusted with its custody, is it indeed unlawful for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of their possessions, of the very thing which constitutes their strength, and enables them to make war? And with a view to future security, is it illegal for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of the right to hold men in bondage, who, if they were free, would labor or fight on the side of the United States, seeing that these men, being held in bondage, are made both to labor and fight on the side of the Confederate States?

R. J. MEIGS.

STONEWALL JACKSON ADMINISTERS THE SACRAMENT.—On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who, by the way, is an elder in the Presbyterian church, administered the sacrament to the church members in his army. He invited all Christians to participate in this ceremony. A Baptist, the straightest of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided, overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the eloquence of Jackson made a Baptist forget that baptism is the door into the church. In all Jackson's army an oath is rarely uttered. A religious enthusiasm pervades it which makes every man a hero. Conscious of the justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest conviction of patriotism, his men are irresistible. In this incident we have an explanation of Gen. Jackson's invincibility, and we are thus enabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they endure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been subjected during the war. When peace is restored, it will be honor enough for any man to say, "I belonged to the army of Stonewall Jackson."

A "SHARPER" recently succeeded in swindling the Jersey Shore, Tioga Haven and Bellefonte banks to the amount of nearly nine thousand dollars. He also tried the game at the West Branch Bank, says the Lycoming *Gazette* of last week, but did not succeed. His mode of operations was about as follows: He procured elsewhere, from responsible parties, sight drafts, for a few dollars, on New York. By some chemical or other process, he removed the lines naming the small amounts and left the drafts blank, to be filled to any amount he might choose. On coming into this section of country he represented himself as an extensive fur and hide merchant, with stores in Chicago and New York, and set a number of men to work procuring furs and hides for him. To pay for these, as he represented, he filled his drafts, drew the money from the banks, and then skedaddled, leaving banks and fur and hide gatherers to gather wisdom from their experience. The scamp conducted operations on an extensive scale, and was thoroughly conversant with everything he undertook—talked business and per centage like a Girard or an Astor, and drove everything like a locomotive.

A STUDENT, says the Cologne *Gazette*, traveling a few days back on the railway to this place, to light a cigar, took a phosphoric match from a box which he had just before purchased at Elberfield. The matches being tightly packed, the young man introduced his finger-nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of the phosphorus passed under the nail and ignited. Although the flame was immediately extinguished, the hand had swelled so much on arriving at Dusseldorf that a surgeon advised its amputation. The student would not consent, and proceeded to Cologne, but on arriving there the swelling had so much extended as to render the amputation of both his hand and arm necessary.

WASHING WOOLENS.—If you do not wish to have white woolens shrink when washed, make a good suds of hard soap, and wash the flannels in it. Do not rub woolens like cotton cloth, but simply squeeze them between the hands, or slightly pound them with a clothes' pounder. The suds used should be strong, and the woolens should be rinsed in warm water. By rubbing flannels on a board and ringing them in cold water, they soon become very thick.

KEEPING WINTER SQUASHES.—There is just one single rule for keeping winter squashes. Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not rot. It is a warm, damp atmosphere, like that in most cellars, that causes decay in. A dry stove room, or furnace heated room, which never gets cool enough to freeze, are good places to winter squashes and pumpkins. They should be sorted singly—never in piles—when you wish to keep them long.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

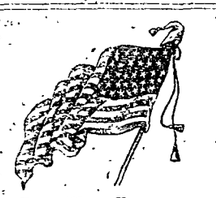
For sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

General McClellan Removed from the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The President has seen proper to relieve General McClellan of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and has placed it under the command of General Burnside, the next highest officer in command. We hope the change will give new life and strength to our army. The change has been made in answer to the demands of the whole country for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. McClellan is an able General, but the army under him has not accomplished what was expected of it. A year has passed away, and where is our army of the Potomac? The people at the late elections demanded a change of policy—the President has determined there shall be a change—the army must move with a determination to fight in earnest and to crush out rebellion by every justifiable means in its power.—The whole country would have rejoiced had McClellan came up to their expectations. General Burnside is very popular with the army. He is a fighting General.

A HEAVY FIGHT EXPECTED.

Our army of the Potomac is moving forward. The rebels have been reinforced by General Bragg's army from the West. We will either have a whole victory or a whole defeat.

Letter from General Halleck to the Secretary of War.

The Grounds for General McClellan's Removal.

The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated our War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac:

Letter from General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First. That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on Commissary General, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second. On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad, on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars; but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of General Haupt. I think those delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was *peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South.* I said to him: "*Your army must now move*, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth. In my opinion *there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy.*

Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by *remaining inactive* on the north side.

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps; that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the eleventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date, the 11th.

General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the twelfth of October he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to Gen. McClellan.

General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 3,100.

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that 4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown. Twenty thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on the 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggorated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. *I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me*, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, *he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.*

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

From Genl. McClellan's Headquarters---To Brigadier General Meigs.

Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or despatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. *I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect.* The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

Maj. Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN.

THAT SALE.—Two weeks ago, the *Monitor* advertised that the "Globe" Cabal would be sold the first week of November Court and promised to give the terms of sale, etc., in last week's issue, which they failed to do. In their hasty *retreat* they forgot their promise, or perhaps their funds were too low to attend the sale themselves, and did not want others to attend. The "*Globe*" is for sale at $1,50 per annum—and no *retreat*.

HOW THE REBELS MUST BE FOUGHT.—Rebel sympathizers say the war must go on, but not to injure "our Southern brethren." The war must be prosecuted with more vigor, but care must be taken not to interfere with the property of the Rebels. The war must go on more vigorously, but at the same time great care must be taken that the institution of slavery is not injured, even should its destruction be necessary to save the country.

THE "MONITOR" A HUMBUG.—Great was the expectations of the faithful when the new paper, "*The Monitor*," made its first appearance in our midst. Particular pains were taken to have it manned by the best gunners that could be selected from the active fighting material in town. Albert Owen was announced as the commander, and the stock went up to par and was freely purchased by the horse contractors, sick politicians, and our *particular friends* generally. Great *was* their expectations. They know Owen was a desperate man—that he could *lie* us down if it was possible for any man to do it. Owen ordered us to clear our decks, to remove our birds, cats, dogs, women and children, and to prepare for action. We were not alarmed—*we knew the enemy.* The *Monitor* opened fire, and for several weeks it kept up a continual noise. We occasionally gave them a small gun to inform them that we had not yet surrendered. Annoyed at our determination not to surrender, Owen got his mad up and called to his assistance honest David Caldwell. David took charge of one gun and fired—and then looked for the wounded—they were nowhere to be found outside of his own crew.—There lay poor Owen badly crippled in the *back*, and the whole crew scattered around wondering what had hit them. We saw the confusion Dave's careless shooting had thrown them into, and having the crew all together, we let them have a few grape, which so completely sickened them that it was impossible for either one of the editors to report the progress of the battle in the last *Monitor*. If they ever get able to renew the attack upon us, they will find us ready to return the fire. We never surrender.

"THE country owes a debt of gratitude to William Bigler."—*Humbug Monitor.*

A debt of gratitude for what? For trying to deceive the people with a compromise measure *he knew* the Rebel leaders of the South would not accept. They wanted no compromise such as Bigler dared offer. They were prepared for the rebellion, and no compromise short of a Southern Confederacy would have been accepted by them. If Bigler had been a Union man he would not have assisted the rebels to elect Lincoln by disorganizing the Democratic party and opposing the Democratic candidate for President. He should have been honest and went with his candidate into the Southern army. Bigler worked too faithfully with the traitors of the South to bring about the rebellion, to be soon forgotten by the Union men of the North. We are surprised that the *Monitor* has dared to insult our loyal people by claiming a debt of gratitude from the country as due to Wm. Bigler. Wm. Bigler bids for a return to the United States Senate, and no doubt such Democrats as Owen would place him there if they could.

The Late Elections.

The official return of Pennsylvania will give the Democratic State candidates about three thousand majority. The Congressional Delegation is near equally divided The State Senate is Republican and the House is Democratic. On joint ballot the Democrats are said to have one majority.

Ohio went over five thousand Democratic majority on State Ticket. Indiana has given a Democratic majority on the State Ticket of about 9,000, and elects seven Congressmen, and the Republicans elect four.

Iowa went for the Republicans.

Illinois has gone Democratic by from 12,000 to 18,000.

The Republicans have elected five Congressmen and the Democrats eight.

Delaware has a Republican Governor. The Legislature is Democratic.

New Jersey has gone Democratic by over 14,000 majority, electing their Governor and a majority in the Legislature.

New York has gone Democratic on the State Ticket by 15,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican and Union on joint ballot. Members of Congress—18 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

Michigan is Republican by 5,000 majority.

Massachusetts is Republican by 20,000 majority, electing their State ticket, all the Congressmen and the Legislature by large majority.

Missouri has gone in favor of the Emancipationists—they electing a majority of the Congressmen.

Kansas has gone in favor of the Jim Lane party.

Wisconsin has gone Republican.

The reader must remember that thousands of voters from every State are now in the army. If their votes had been polled, we have no doubt many men of both parties now elected to Congress would have had leave to stay at home. As it is, we are gratified that several violent *party* men have been defeated—their seats in Congress will be filled by men more loyal to the Union.

OUR citizens generally believe we hit the nail on the head when we stated that Owen was suspected of being the Correspondent of the Police Gazette. Some of the subscribers want Albert booted out of the *Monitor* establishment. They say he is a *drag* to the concern. Hope he won't step out—he's a bird-e—a brilliant editor.

WE notice a very radical change in the editorial columns of some of our exchanges. Papers that before the late elections were high strung, abusive in the extreme of President Lincoln and the war, are now coaxing the people they deceived, to believe that the war is all right, and that it must be prosecuted with renewed vigor.—Before the election, the war was too expensive—the people were being impoverished to gratify the "Abolitionists"—but now, these blood-suckers having their hopes brightened by the results of the late elections, begin to think the war is all right, the expenses not too heavy to be borne, provided they can get a fair share of the spoils. Before the elections these rascally politicians were working for positions, for power. They were willing to stoop to any means to deceive the voters—they have succeeded, perhaps beyond their expectations. They promised that the war should be brought to a close—taxes reduced—and prosperity and happiness again visit the fireside of every family in the North. They now discover they promised too much. They cannot stop the war unless they fight the war through, or humiliate our whole people by a base surrender to the Rebel South. To be conquered by treason, either by arms or a humiliating compromise, the loyal North will never submit to. The war must go on until rebellion is crushed out, and this the politicians knew when they promised "better times."

THE *Journal* of last week gave notice that there was a big fight going on between the *Monitor* and the *Globe*, and that its editors would stand off, not feeling inclined to take part.—A very sensible conclusion to come to, especially as the grape from our small guns scattered considerably, and frequently made them feel cool under their jackets. They will have to retreat beyond their present position if they expect to escape our hot shot.—They thought from the manner Owen, Caldwell, Colon & Co. were letting loose their big pop guns that our fortifications would have to give way, but they have no doubt discovered by this time the mistake in their calculations. Why not be honest, Mr. *Journal*, and own up that our guns were exposing your weak defences?—We intend to watch you close in your retreat, and if we find you guilty of any more dirty tricks you may expect to hear from us.

What was the Price paid for Traugh?

The *Journal's* remark that we were aspiring to the leadership of the Republican party, has opened the mouth of Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. He thinks that if we should be successful in what the *Journal* says is our aspiration we will be the "right man in the right place." Perhaps so. We are not very particular as to what party we belong, so that we are right and the party we may support is unconditionally for the preservation of the Union and the best interests of the people. But Bro. Traugh should have been the last man to speak of any man not "playing the game fair" in politics. He should have known that his own party were *not* ignorant of the fact that he *sold* himself this fall, body and breeches, to Hall, the Republican candidate for Senator. What a beauty of a *party* man Traugh is. But he wasn't successful in his efforts to defeat Wallace, the Democratic candidate.—Still his treason to his party was the same—his *will* was against his party, but in such a low cowardly way that he thought he would escape exposure. Play the game fair, Bro. Traugh—don't try to make the people believe you are what you are not.

THE REBELS have seven negro regiments in North Carolina. This is stated in the rebel papers and there can be no doubt of it. The Federal Government organized one regiment of negroes in the same state, but would not recognize it as part of the army.—A late order has been issued, however, authorizing the thorough organization of the regiment. Butler also has a negro regiment in New Orleans.—"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." We should like to see these regiments pitted against each other. Another remarkable development of the negro question came to us by telegraph the other morning. Before, the Cubas supplied the south with fresh cargoes, now, the south is supplying Cuba with slaves. It is stated that large numbers of slaves have been shipped in vessels running the blockade, from Texas to Cuba, and then sold at much better prices than they bring in the southern states.—Thus has the slave trade changed its course. Curious, indeed, are the workings of this war.—*Har. Telegraph.*

WE notice that many of the fathers and friends have for some time past gone on to Virginia to visit their sick sons and acquaintances in the army, and, if possible, bring them home. Good news from home, and given from the lips of a kind but long unseen parent, revives the spirit of the sufferer, and greatly adds to his recovery. And even the still living son or brother, is made to rejoice at the news from home that "All's well."

THE Anderson Cavalry Regiment passed through this place for the West on Saturday morning last. The regiment had been at Carlisle for some weeks.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter has been appointed to the command of the militia forces of Pennsylvania. General Porter is a Pennsylvanian, and has seen much service, in Mexico, in the Indian country, and in the present rebellion. He is a Lancaster county man, we believe. He will take charge of the militia to guard the State against another invasion by the rebels.

THE snow storm last week was pretty general far and near—on the Potomac, in the West, at Washington, and all over this State. Here it fell to the depth of five or six inches.

OUR friend Wm. Wagoner, who had recovered so as to be enabled to walk, was compelled to take his bed again. The covering of his wound had healed, but still his leg was unwell, and upon examination there was found in the wound a piece of his pantaloons, which was removed. We hope that he may speedily and effectually regain his health.

Important to Drawers of Notes, Checks, &c.—The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is absolute in regard to the stamp on checks, notes, &c. *The drawer must affix the stamp*—AS IT IS NOT LEGAL FOR THE HOLDER OF THE SAME TO DO SO.

GUERILLA WARFARE.—We strongly suspect the *Monitor* crew will again turn their attention to a guerilla warfare. Some of them have had several years' experience in the honorable calling. They have not the nerve to stand us an honorable and open field fight. We intend to watch them closely—their every movement—and expose the rascals, so that our friends will not be deceived by them.

RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.—We give in to-day's *Globe* comments from several prominent papers of both parties on the results of the late elections. If, as they all agree, the results mean a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the loyal people of the whole Union will be perfectly satisfied with them. But it will be necessary to watch certain leaders very closely.

SIMON CAMERON AT HOME AGAIN.—Mr. Cameron arrived at home from Russia on Saturday last. The contest will now commence for United States Senator.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Comments of the Press.

[From the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

DELAWARE AND MISSOURI.—A most singular circumstance is to be noted in the late elections: While New York and other Northern States have given large majorities against the Administration on the ground of its being Abolitionist, the Border Slave States that have voted, sustain the Administration. Noble little Delaware has re-elected to Congress Hon. George P. Fisher, who voted with the Administration party through all the last session, and went into the contest this year as an avowed supporter of the President's emancipation schemes. The Democratic candidate for Governor has also been defeated by Mr. Cannon, the Union candidate who was nominated by the same Convention which nominated Mr. Fisher. Such a result, especially at a time when so many Union men of Delaware are away in the army, is most cheering.

But Missouri, as a larger State than Delaware, and one that has a much greater population of slaves, sends still more encouraging news. The contest there was a somewhat complicated one. Some Congressional districts had only what were called "Conservative Republican" and "Radical Emancipationist" candidates; others had simply "Union" and "Union Democratic;" while several districts had as many as three candidates apiece. The dispatches announce the complete success of the "Radical Emancipationists" in St. Louis city and county. In the First Congressional District there is said to be some doubt, but the impression is that Hon. F. P. Blair, "Conservative Republican," is beaten by Samuel Knox, who favors the President's Emancipation policy. In the Second District, Henry T. Blow, another Emancipationist, is undoubtedly elected by a large majority over Thomas Allen, the Democratic candidate. The dispatches state that "the returns from the interior are meagre, but the Emancipation ticket is undoubtedly elected."

Here then, we have the verdict of two Slave States upon the great question of the day, and it is in favor of Emancipation. The opponents of the Administration in the Free States have pretended that the Border Slave States could never be brought to consent to such a policy, and they made many votes for their candidates by clamoring about the danger of losing the Border States if Emancipation was endorsed at the North. These two Slave States, Delaware and Missouri, have shown the fallacy of these ideas. They have voted emphatically to sustain the Administration, and victories in them more than compensate for defeats in the Free States, where Emancipation was made by the Democrats a question of party politics, and not one in which a great principle was involved.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Never was a great and patriotic party doomed to bear up against such a combination of adverse influences as those with which the Republicans and Union War Democrats struggled in our contest of yesterday. They were compelled to meet at the polls—1. Every partisan of slavery and sympathizer with the slaveholder's rebellion.—2. The great rumselling interest, organized as a political power, and lavishing funds as well as efforts in behalf of the Democratic ticket. 3. Two hundred thousand voters who never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, and never will," though that ticket were all made up of Fernando and Ben. Woods, and undisguisedly favorable to revolutionary usurpation and despotism. 4. Thousands whose god is Mammon, and who, finding the war expensive and burdensome, are anxious for peace at any price. 5.—Every coward who fears being drafted. 6. Every sneak who has been told that Seymour's election will relieve him from the payment of war taxes, and is actually fool enough to believe it. 7. The depressing effect of the recent elections and their unexpectedly adverse results. 8. The absence at the seat of war of at least one hundred thousand of our bravest and best, two-thirds of them ardent Republicans, and a good share of the remainder Union War Democrats of the school of Dickinson, Bancroft and Tremain.—9. General dissatisfaction with the slow progress or no progress of our armies, and a widespread feeling that, through the incapacity, inefficiency or insincerity of our military leaders, the blood and treasure of the loyal millions are being sacrificed in vain.

The loss to General Wadsworth and the Union War tickets from this last source alone, must be estimated by tens of thousands. It was in vain that the party of the country bore up manfully against it, and did all that men could do to mitigate its effect.—"What is the use of sending our young heroes to die of exposure, fatigue and fever in a war wherein they are not permitted to fight?" Wherein nothing is achieved because nothing is really and resolutely attempted?—We tell the Administration most earnestly that the country cannot endure another month's inaction of our armies—that a Fernando Wood dictatorship at the North, in thorough sympathy, if not in open alliance, with the Jeff. Davis rebellion at the South, will inevitably result from such inaction. The war for the Union must be fought out speedily and resolutely, or it will die out. Defeat would be calamity, but delay is ruin."

[From the New York Herald.]

Such is the meaning of these astounding manifestations from our loyal States and from this imperial city, the head, and front, and main reliance of the Government in the prosecution of this great war for the Union.—They do not mean that the war shall be ended in an ignominious and ruinous peace, involving a division of the Union into two independent confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and for nothing else; that the malign Abolition influences which have brought defeats and disasters to our armies where we should otherwise have been crowned with victory, and that the radical Marplots, who, in Congress and in the Cabinet, have caused the squandering of hundreds of millions of money and the needless sacrifice of thousands of our brave soldiers, shall be henceforth repudiated by President Lincoln. He is thus admonished by the people of our loyal States that his own sound and patriotic war policy, which they approved in 1861, they now re-affirm against our Abolition fanatics.

But how is this new Congress to reach the legislation of the General Government in season for any practical good? Under the regular course of things, the present Congress, which lasts till the 4th of March next, will pass all the legislative measures for the support and direction of the executive Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. The new Congress, unless specially convened by President, does not meet till December, 1863, and in the interval we must have this rebellion crushed; for such is the voice of these late elections.—How, then, is our new House of Representatives, fresh from the people, to give its counsels to the President in their behalf? We know of no better method than an informal meeting of the members of the new Congress, after the fashion of the late Altoona Conference of the Governors of our loyal States. Accordingly we suggest an informal meeting of the people's newly elected representatives in order that they may agree upon a series of recommendations and declarations of the general policy which they believe would meet the cordial support of our loyal people. Let a meeting of this character be held in this city, before the reassembling of Congress, and it may contribute much to aid the President in the recommendations of his annual message and in the important work of a re-construction of his Cabinet.

[From the New York World.]

No patriot should to-day despair of the Republic. The Empire State has sent two hundred thousand of her sons to fight the battles of the nation against the traitors who are stabbing at its heart by the Potomac, but with undrained vigor she has turned and smitten to the dust the miscreants who strove to cheat her remaining children of the liberties which they defended at home. She thunders out her demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and warns the President of the Union in which she is the chief est State, that the Constitution and the laws and our liberties must be sacredly upheld and guarded by their chosen custodians, or else come anarchy and night.

The great conservative reaction which the October elections began, and yesterday's elections carried on so triumphantly, will reach its consummation on the next Presidential election. Then the honest, unbought people, made wiser by events, taught something of the kindly and conceding spirit in which alone sister States can grow to common and united greatness, admonished also of the vigilance which must ever guard their civil liberties, will hurl from power the party which mocked at the peril to that greatness, invited calamity, and swore faithlessness to its high custody.

[From the New York Times.

If the Government had given us victories—if it had even shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its generals in the field; the people would have rallied as one man to its support. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the Administration, and to array them in hostility against it. What may be the effect of all this upon the popular vote remains to be seen. We trust it will not have been sufficient to withdraw the Empire State from the support of the Government. If it has brought about this calamitous result, the Government has itself mainly to blame. If not, the Government has had a very narrow escape. In either case it will have received a lesson from which we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled by success, but that Administration must be weak indeed, which fails to be instructed by adversity. President Lincoln is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempt to crush the rebellion, if New York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such unworthy and unmanly impulse. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to save his imperiled country. The vote in this State, as in Pennsylvania and the west, indicates a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war—and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all the powers of the Government are still in his hands, all the fearful responsibilities of the crisis still rest upon his shoulders. He must not suffer them to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies; he must the rather meet them with fresh vigor and redoubled resolution. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-confidence, more of that reliance upon his own strength and resources which, though it might be reckless audacity in a private individual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty nation, in a great and terrible crisis of its fate.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Administration will be warned in time, we hope, by the results of the recent elections. It is not too late to repair the past. All the requisite power is still in its hands. The people are good natured still. They have chastized, not so much in anger, as in hope. They want to see the cause of the Union defended with vigor worthy of the greatness of the cause; they are as ready as ever they were to do and die in its behalf; but they will no more tolerate rose-water statesmanship, or generals who are afraid to hurt the enemy; or a policy which drifts with events like a piece of cork upon a stream. Action—stern, hearty, energetic, irresistible—is the one demand of the hour, without which we shall be carried into unimaginable difficulties, but with which we can compel an honorable peace long before the trees, which are now stripped and barren, shall resume the green liveries of spring.

The Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

The Washington *Republican* declares that it has heard a good deal of talk about the vigorous prosecution of the war; but, as yet, we have seen but little corresponding action.

We do not write in a spirit of complaint, or of fault-finding. We only desire to see what has been predicted so frequently, and what has been promised so long, an accomplished fact.

The loyal States have responded to the call of the government most nobly; they have sent their sons to the field; they have contributed largely of their means for bounties. In short, they have spared no pains nor expense to answer the demands of the loyal cause in the field.

Of the six hundred thousand men called for, full five hundred thousand have been raised.

There has been, in some localities, a slight difficulty in making a draft; but, in almost every instance, this difficulty has been obviated by increased bounties and the patriotic purposes and aims of the people.

Everything has been done, seemingly, that could be done, to raise recruits and to hurry them forward to the field of strife.

From month to month we have listened to those who claimed to know. Now we are to have a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Still, days, weeks, and months, of as fine weather as could be wished for, are passing away, and the rebellion lifts its defiant head as haughtily as ever, showing contempt for our arms, defying our generals, and menacing even Washington itself.

The trouble cannot be that we have not men enough—that the men have not supplies in abundance of ammunition, of arms, and of everything necessary to encounter an engagement.—Why, then, is there not a forward movement upon rebeldom—a vigorous, manly onslaught upon the rebel hordes, which could and would result in their utter overthrow and annihilation?

We confess to our entire inability to explain this delay upon any known plausible pretexts or reasons. There may be reasons that we don't see, for this holding back; reasons in the strength and position of the rebel army; reasons in the weakness and incapacity or want of preparation in our own. It is certain that there must be a reason, and a sufficient cause, and the people, who pour out their money like water, and who send their sons to the battle field, are entitled to know the wherefore of this delay.

That there are courage, daring, intrepidity, and good fighting qualities in our brave soldiers, as can be found in any army the world ever saw, no one can doubt—and we trust this power, indeed we believe it will not, be frittered away.

From what we can now discover of the movements going forward, we have high hopes of decisive results in our favor. If such blows are dealt out upon the head and front of this infamous rebellion, where it now rears its wicked and defiant crest in Virginia, and these blows are followed up, and the most made of the victories we may achieve, the kingdom of Jeff Davis will soon totter to its fall.

We have hopes that the hour has at length fully come to end this war, not by compromise, but by the complete overthrow of those conspirators against the liberties of the nation.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 7, [Special to *N. Y. Tribune.*]—Heavy artillery firing in the direction of Nashville was heard at this point on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning.

News was received this evening that Breckinridge moved from Murfreesboro' with 20,000 men, expecting to destroy Nashville.

After a heavy bombardment the rebel force concluded to retire.

Information of a concentrating rebel force and their intentions is derived from rebel sources. It is said Breckinridge disavowed any hope or intention to capture the city. The same day Morgan's guerrillas attempted to burn the railroad bridge between Edgefield Junction and Nashville, and were whipped.

Major General McCook entered Nashville to day, so it is safe beyond peradventure.

Uninterrupted communication is sustained between Headquarters and Nashville by couriers.

The *Banner* says the rebel advance completely surrounded Nashville, and that constant skirmishing is going on.

Gen. Polk was in command of the rebel forces in Tennessee on the 1st inst. Two important rebel characters were arrested by army agents to-day. One was a Brigadier General, recently under Price. He was in Kentucky on important business.

From the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces.

Last Friday, a detachment of the 46th Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed, with severe loss; the number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Hindman's outlaws have committed sundry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena. The Unionists have retaliated on rebel sympathizers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis burning cotton and committing depredations.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Information from the front this morning is to the effect that Colonel Windham, of Bayard's cavalry, had a spirited engagement yesterday at New Baltimore with the cavalry and four pieces of artillery of the rebel force at Warrenton. Their numbers were about equal to his at the time—say 1,500 strong.

After a stout resistance, he drove the enemy clear off, in the direction of their main body, which occupied the town of Warrenton.

General Sickles, last evening, returned from making a reconnoissance in force on the front, having penetrated as far as Catlett's Station, Va., driving in the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction, where the enemy are not supposed to be in much force.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—General Sigel has so far recovered as to be able to visit Thoroughfare Gap to day.

The cars run on the Manassas Railroad to White Plains, beyond Bull Run range.

All was quiet along the left wing of the Army of the Potomac to day.

More Good News from Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 6, 10 P. M.

As the particulars of the fight at Barbus yesterday become known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been.

The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army can produce. The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field. Their wounded must have been numerous. Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

General Pleasonton to-day reports that General Jackson occupies Chester Gap, with his rebel command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, we taking five prisoners belonging to the Third Virginia Cavalry, and two infantry soldiers who stated that their regiments had gone up the Valley.

General Bayard had a slight skirmish to day on the Waterloo road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without any loss on his part.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Nov. 7.—General Reynold's corps, of Genl. McClellan's command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday, the enemy evacuating it without fighting.

Last night was intensely cold, and the first snow of the season is falling this morning.

Another Skirmish with the Rebels.

Capture of 3 Pieces of Artillery.—Continued Advance and Success of the Army.

Headquarters, Warrenton, Sunday, Nov. 9.—General Pleasanton yesterday in a skirmish with Stuart, near Little Washington, captured three pieces of artillery, also a Captain, Lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported.

General Bayard yesterday occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured.

The bridge across Broad Run has been destroyed. There is nothing new up to writing from the front.

At the Rappahannock the weather is clear and cold.

Important from North Carolina.

Twelve Thousand Troops in Motion.—Expedition to the Interior.

United States steam transport Oriole, Captain Holmes from Hatteras Inlet 2d instant, arrived at New York yesterday.

We learn by the arrival that an expedition had left Newbern, N. C., about October 28th, by land and water, composed of about twelve thousand men and several gunboats. The expedition was in command of General Foster. Its destination we could not learn.

We should not be surprised, however, to learn by the next arrival from Newbern that the Union forces above mentioned had captured Goldsborough—a point of the utmost strategic importance. It is the capital of Wayne county, and is situated on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, fifty miles southeast of Raleigh. Steamboats of light draught can ascend the river for about two-thirds of the year. The place has (or had) a population of about 3,000.

At last accounts from Raleigh, (the North Carolina capital,) the rebels were greatly alarmed at the prospect of some such demonstration as this on the part of the Union troops. Many of the inhabitants were making preparations to remove their slave property to safer quarters. The Neuse river is navigable, at a high freshet, for boats drawing four or five feet of water, to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Raleigh. There was talk about sinking obstructions in that and the Tar rivers, but whether they have offered any impediments to the advance of our forces or not, the next arrival will probably inform us.

Three Thousand Rebels at Plymouth Surrounded.

They Surrender Unconditionally.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6.—The gunboat Delaware, Captain Foster, arrived here last night from Newbern, North Carolina.

Gen. Foster had left Newbern with some thirteen thousand men, and had gone to Plymouth, and, with about eight thousand men, surrounded some three thousand rebels, about one-half of whom were cavalry. The "rebs" wished to make terms, but General Foster was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could not do better, yielded with a good grace.

Important from the Army of the Potomac.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Salem, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8, noon. Via Gainesville, 3 o'clock p m.

The order relieving General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night.

It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside.

Gen. McClellan and his staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person.

The last official act of the late commander of the Army of the Potomac was the issuing of an address to the troops of a few words, informing them that the command devolved on General Burnside, and taking leave of them.

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting that the army is in motion.

The National Finances.

It has been one of the settled plans of the journals which oppose the Federal Government, and the efforts it is making to crush the rebellion, to misrepresent and exaggerate the facts and figures relating to the national finances. Even this is not the worst failure of this opposition to our government, because we might survive this, if the same men were not also engaged in stirring up the passions and prejudices of the people in the loyal States to a pitch bordering on rebellion against the Federal Government. But to show how utterly false are all these exaggerations of the national debt, we submit the following article from the circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallet & Co., which is printed for circulation in Europe, and which is generally issued on the sailing of each steamer for England. The circular we print below, was sent out by the steamer of the 29th ultimo. It contains facts of great importance at this crisis, and the figures may be relied upon as correct:

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near the close of the present month. We may not give the exact figures in every case, but our statement will be found to be very nearly accurate.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of $250,000,000, granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about $118,000,000. Of the second class, the $250,000,000 loan, $150,000,000 is made up of the 7 3-10ths, of which about $132,000,000 have been issued; $250,000,000 6 ₰ cents due in 1881, and $50,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of $200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed *"new issue"* of demand notes.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about $66,000,000 have been issued. Of the 5 new issue of Treasury Notes, about $180,000,000 are already in circulation. The Department is now paying them at the rate of $600,000 daily.

Of the class of bonds known as the 5 20s, $18,571,100 have been issued.—The exact amount of deposits with the sub-Treasurers on call, is about $65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently, will foot up as follows:

Debt contracted, prior to July, 1861 . .	$118,000,000
Bonds bearing 7 3-10th ₰ cent. interest, .	132,000,000
Bonds bearing 6 ₰ cent. int., payable in 1881, .	50,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness, ...	66,000,000
Deposits with the sub-treasury, and payable on call, ...	65,000,000
Treasury notes, new issue	180,000,000
Custom House notes, .	24,000,000
The 5 20 year bonds, .	18,571,100
Total indebtedness, .	$653,571,100

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making the liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent. is only $39,214,266. But only $449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to $26,974,266. To meet this charge, we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal $60,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully $200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well.—The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support. Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans. They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the Government to borrow to-day than it was a year ago. We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to under-estimate the financial strength of the people.

On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation for transcending whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vastly greater progress than is generally supposed. In the meantime, we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail in the end, to conduct to complete success.

This article is at once a magnificent and truthful vindication of the healthy condition of our finances, and a crusher of those who seek to make an exaggeration of the real extent of our indebtedness the means of embarrasing and ultimately destroying the government.

Preamble and Resolutions of the McConnelstown Subbath School and Bible Class, Passed Sunday, November 2, 1862.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in his Allwise Providence to remove by sudden death, in the morning of his life, our esteemed and beloved fellow-scholar and companion, John S. McCoy; and, whereas, he met his death on the bloody field of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, while heroically standing up in defence of human liberty and the maintenance of the laws against foul treason and rebellion, and *whereas*, in his life we have seen beautifully blended, traits of character worthy the admiration and imitation of mankind, the christian soldier and patriot, the dutiful and affectionate son and brother, the warm-hearted, intelligent and trusty friend, the regular, affectionate, and attentive scholar, one who revered God's holy day, who feared his holy name, who loved the bible and loved the worship of the sanctuary, one who in all the relations of life seemed to wish only to know his duty and to do it.

Resolved, Therefore, that while we admire his courage and patriotism, we sadly mourn his early death, and mingle our tears of sympathy with the bereaved parents and brother of our deceased companion.

Resolved, That we mourn not as those who have no hope, but as those who believe that our friend has only exchanged the trials, and sorrows and temptations of earth, for a blessed and unfading inheritance in the presence of God.

Resolved, That while we, as a Sabbath School and Bible Class shall always look with regret upon his vacant seat, we will strive by God's help to imitate his life and example.

Committee
PORTER A. ROBB,
GEORGE LINGOLN,
G. L. ROBB,
MATTIE CAMPBELL,
ELIZABETH SNYDER,
AMANDA SANGREE.

A Maryland View of the Late Elections.

The Baltimore *American* thinks the Northern "Breckinridge" triumphs shows that neither the "Greeleyites" nor any other party, as a party, can save the nation. It alludes to the successful Democratic candidates for Governors, and successful Democratic Congressmen as "possibly disloyal," and possibly willing to embarrass the Government, while it thinks the "Radicals" deserved a rebuke. It then closes by telling the Government what it must do and do it speedily to save the nation before the Democrats come into power. Its language is as follows:

"There is one conclusion, however, that must not be overlooked or disregarded; and that is, that the Government must work whilst it can do so unembarrassed by the demands of faction. Compromised by the madness and fanaticism of professed friends, both in this country and in Europe, it has now to inaugurate a more *vigorous* policy, to cast off the trammels of these mischievous extremists, and make the *prosecution of the war* the sole business almost to which it should bend all its great powers. It must cease to dabble in expedients to please mawkish philanthropists; it must cease to entertain deputations of hair-splitting philosophers, when only military men should throng around with schemes for the better prosecution of the war, or with reports of battles already fought and won. Those so fully trusted by the nation hitherto, *must* realize the stern fact, the overwhelming truth, that *the margin is rapidly narrowing in which to achieve great results.* With disloyal Governors possibly to throw obstacles in the way hereafter for a further supply of men and munitions to put down the rebellion, we shall not do more than to indicate the danger that impends, unless the Government at once does the uttermost it can do with the power already at its command.

"Finally, if the great lesson that comes to the Government in these elections, can have its full weight, good will have been achieved, however mortifying it may be to those thus rebuked. *Disliking heartily*, as we do, the advent of such men to power as those put forward by these elections, we must yet confess the need of something to startle, as with a peal of thunder, those who have been idly dreaming, apparently, over theories, when they were called upon to deal with stern and momentous facts.—Once more, we say, our rulers must arouse themselves. While with the whole strength of the nation at their disposal, they throttle a terrible rebellion they must kick out of the Federal Metropolis, Abolition and its whole corps of lecturers and disputants, if they would have the earnest support of the nation at large. The days of that sect, the ones who—like Swift's philosopher—"get sunshine out of cucumbers," salvation for the country out of manipulation of the negro—must come to an end, or our nationality must, and we may as well realize the awful fact now as to wilfully shut our eyes to it. We look, then, for the Government to realize its danger, and to act accordingly. In mere self-defence it must at last gird itself for the tremendous conflict. Cæsar, speaking of his great battle with the Gauls, said that "on all former occasions he fought for glory; on that occasion for *life!*" and this must be the feeling at Washington if the nation is to be saved.

EMANCIPATION IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The wisdom and expediency of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation is fully vindicated by the results of the elections. In Delaware and Missouri, where, as in every other State, this measure of the Administration was made the issue before the people, *the Administration has been triumphantly supported.* The people of these States know better than any one else what slavery means and what emancipation will probably effect.—They are competent judges of the question. They are a jury of experts. They have lived all their lives in the midst of slavery, and know its influence on the social and moral condition of the people among whom it exists, and its blighting effects on individual enterprise and labor. They have been either actually within or closely bordering on the theatre of war. In every aspect in which the question can be considered, they have the practical knowledge, which enables them to form a correct opinion of the propriety of the policy announced by the President and his Cabinet, and they have said without hesitation, equivocation, or limitation, "We approve this emancipation policy and desire its success."—*Washington Chronicle.*

☞ Wm. Marsh & Brother are receiving at Marklesburg this week a large stock of new and splendid Fall and Winter goods. Their friends and old customers generally are requested to call and examine his new stock.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles.*

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

DIED,

In this place, on Monday evening, Nov. 10th, WILLIAM S. HILDEBRAND, aged 51 years, 10 months and 16 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 10, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7.50@7.75
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.50
Rye Flour	$5.50
Corn Meal	$3.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.60@1.65
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.46
Rye	95c
Corn, prime Yellow	75
Oats	41
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$6.00@6.25
Timothy	$1.75@2.25
Wool	67½@72c
Hides	7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do ₰ cwt	3.25
White Wheat	1.30
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	30
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.20
Dried Apples	1.05
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR of 17th District, Pennsylvania, Main St., Johnstown.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS OF SPIRITS, REFINERS OF COAL OIL, AND BREWERS.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above-named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and triannonthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The Books for making Returns and keeping accounts of articles produced, will be furnished to parties by my Deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions during this month. I will announce the appointments of my deputy Collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. ROVER, Collector 17th District.

Johnstown, Nov. 7, 1862.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in August last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. ANDREW SMITH.

Nov. 11, 1862.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Executors.

Nov. 11, 1862-6t.

LADIES! ATTENTION!! BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.

Nov. 11, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

On Monday, the 24th of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the south, Abraham Ambrose on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 93 acres and 98 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings known as the "Mansion Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Dorris Tract," having thereon a large brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON, Trustee.

Nov. 11, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

in which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.-6t

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

STRAYED AWAY. A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and foun on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram. WM. BRICKER,

Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct 21, 1862

ROBERTS' INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express* and *sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion *will not* be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	13,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut., E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S **SEWING MACHINE.**

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. F. Bottenann.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT, AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD, AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS, Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS, CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS. EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices. S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St.; one door west of Carmon's Store,

has a fine assortment of *GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS,*

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the most at and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7, 1862.-3m.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY, COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charged reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH BENNER,

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862. 110th Regiment, P. V. *On Recruiting Service.*

PATRIOTS! TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 53d Regiment, P. V.

Oct. 29, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the *best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T. DELACROIX,

Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Phillipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross-cutting attached; a large double dwelling-house and two-story-round, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad is now finished almost to Phillipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob F. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Phillipsburg, Pa. SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 30 cts; Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—30 cts. each; NECTARINES—30 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES:

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited:

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSUCH,

Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD, DIANA, ELSINGBURG, CUYAHOGA, CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX,

St24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

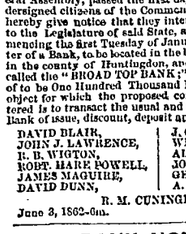
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. PASS. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PASS. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 48
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 25
5 08	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 26	.....	8 42
5 55	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

:o:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 22d, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS: Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	E ven'g P. M.
AR 5 15	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 05
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 45
5 43	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 37
5 59	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 21
6 18	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 05
6 23	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	7 57
6 35	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 45
6 39	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 41
LE 6 55	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 25
.....	AR 9 10			
.....	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	.....
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 6.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Boards, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them. In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One egg contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

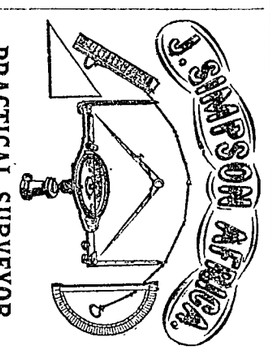
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner: the apartments are large, well-ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bucheye Ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL"

PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons; The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted;

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception,
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRIER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

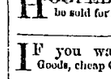
FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.



VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoe in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!! Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at